

The Solar Market in 2040

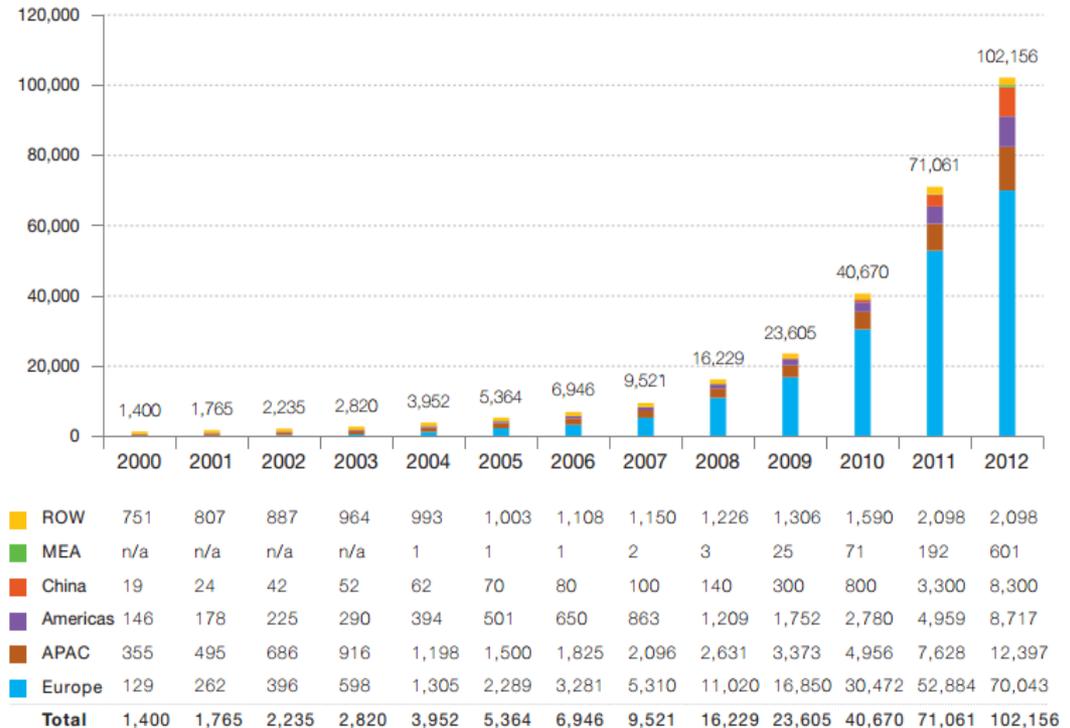
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Outline

- ▶ Cumulative installed PV worldwide has been growing at an exponential rate
- ▶ Incentives have contributed significantly to growth
- ▶ Necessary factors for mass deployment of PV
 - Competitive LCOE without incentives
 - Compatibility with electric grids

Evolution of global PV cumulative installed capacity 2000-2012 (MW)*

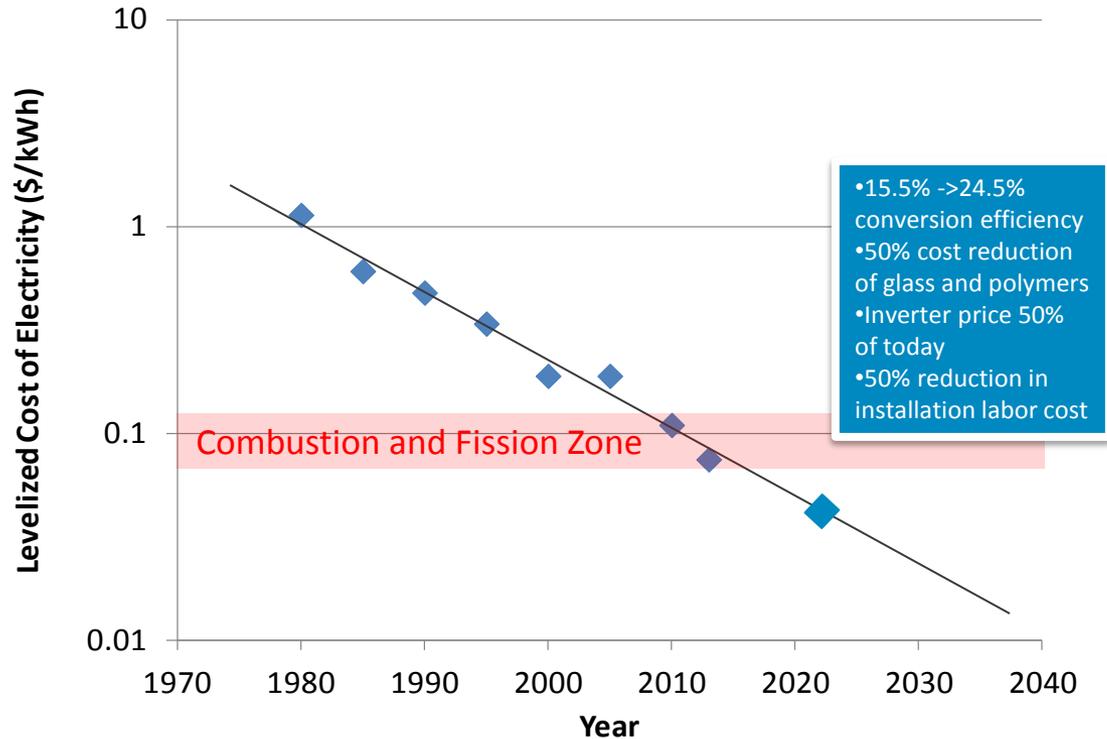


ROW: Rest of the World. MEA: Middle East and Africa. APAC: Asia Pacific.

Competitive LCOE for continued Growth

- ▶ For 3 decades, PV LCOE has shown a log linear decrease with time (Swanson was right?)
- ▶ PV LCOE is now within a factor of two of the cheapest fossil fuel method of electricity generation for first time in history
- ▶ Extrapolating to \$0.01/kWh in 2040... it is a great time to be in solar
- ▶ What does it take to get PV LCOE of \$0.04/kWh, well below \$0.06/kWh for natural gas fired power plants?
- ▶ \$0.04/kWh seems achievable

PV LCOE by Year for a California Central Coast Location*



THE PATH TO 25%

TODAY	REALISTIC NEAR-TERM	MID-TERM	LONG-TERM
Current Voc	875 / 872	Best Certified Voc 903 / 916	Potential Voc 950
FSLR measured FF	0.78 / 0.795	FSLR measured FF 0.798 / 0.818	Potential FF 0.805 / 0.830
Best certified Jsc	28.9 / 29.5	Best certified Jsc 30 / 30.5	Potential Jsc 30 / 31.5
CERTIFIED EFFICIENCY	19.7% / 20.4%	Calculated Cell Efficiency 21.5% / 22.8%	Calculated Cell Efficiency 22.9% / 24.8%

From FSLR analyst day March 2014



*Historic PV ASP provided by Paula Mints, SPV Market Research

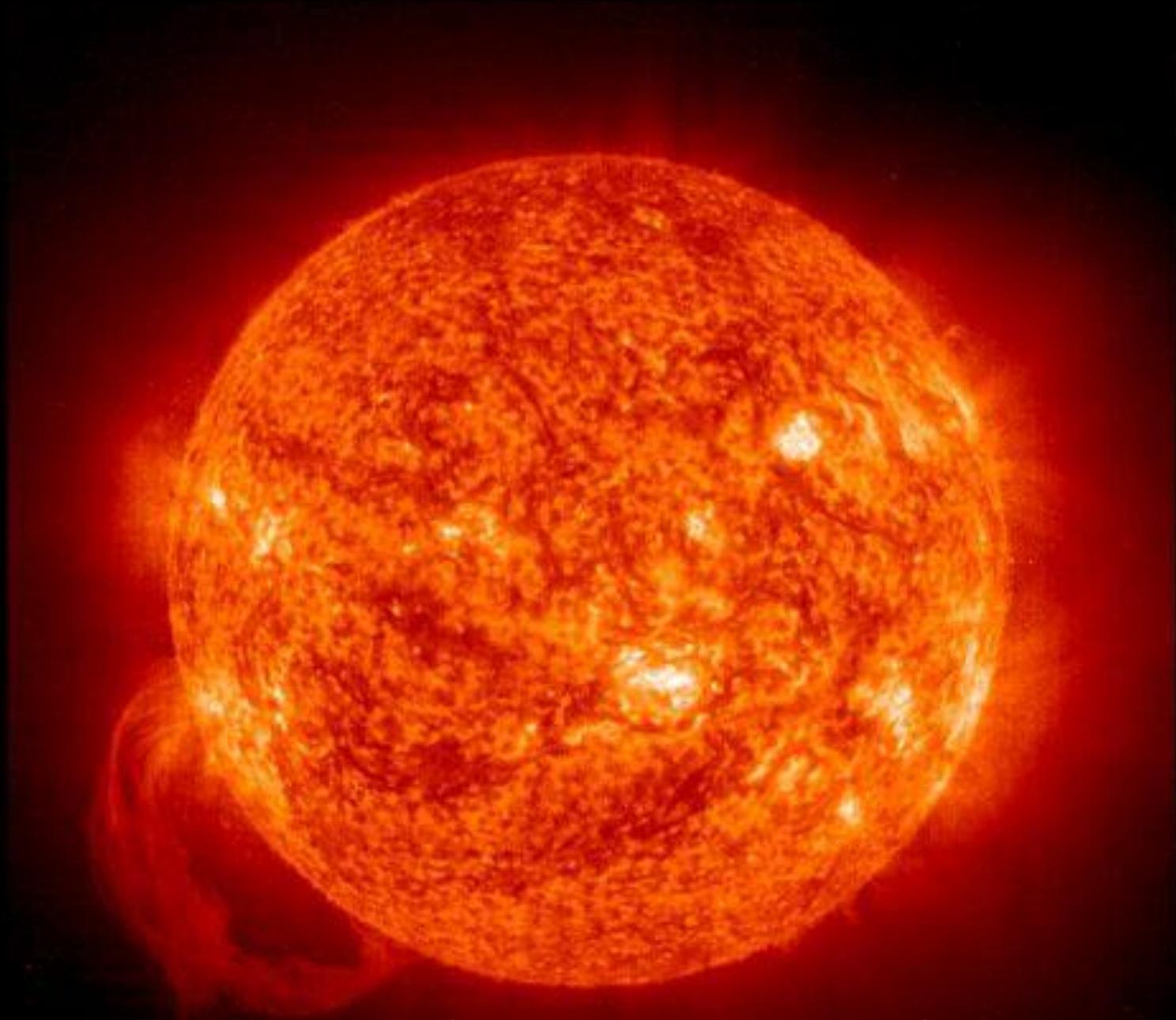
PV LCOE between \$0.01 and \$0.10/kWh

- ▶ Growth of PV will be supply constrained
- ▶ Large scale deployment of PV will require us to deal with electricity grid stability issues*
- ▶ Distributed generation is an excellent way to generate power where it is needed, therefore reduce grid transport
 - What will be the role of light weight PV for industrial roofing market, especially for developing countries?
- ▶ PV electricity generation combined with storage seems a promising path to grid robustness
 - Large scale: Utility size solar combined with hydropower
 - Medium scale (neighborhoods): community solar with large batteries
 - Small scale: behind the meter generation and storage (or fully off-grid)
 - Robustness against calamities are maximum at the smallest scale
 - Plugged in electric vehicles concentrate backup power where most people are present
- ▶ Optimizing these combination technologies (PV and Storage together) will help opening up markets in developing countries and may enable “leapfrogging” beyond an electric grid (cell phone analogy)



Summary

- ▶ PV LCOE has entered the most interesting range in its history
- ▶ Grid stability issues due to mass deployment of PV will have to be dealt with
- ▶ Distributed PV generation and PV generation combined with storage will be helpful to mitigate these issues
- ▶ A significant fraction of the distributed PV market will require light weight panels



Photovoltaics - Power from Nuclear Fusion at a Safe Distance